

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Killing of an ex-Rebel Colonel by an Editor.

PAYING THE PENSIONS.

Public Happenings in all Parts of the Country.

Colonel Menzo W. Slayback, one of the most prominent attorneys and Democratic politicians of St. Louis, was shot and killed at 5:30 o'clock Thursday evening by John A. Cockrell, editor of the *Post-Dispatch*. The trouble dates back to an old quarrel, of which the real merits are difficult, of course, to decide. Both men were of temperaments easily exasperated and of undoubted fighting qualities. Wednesday night at a political meeting Mr. Slayback denounced the editor of the *Post-Dispatch*, which is an evening paper owned by Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, in the most bitter terms, particularly attacking Cockrell as an assassin of private character, and otherwise reflecting on the conduct of the paper. The next afternoon the *Post-Dispatch* retorted in more bitter terms, personal to Slayback, and it was spoken of as a certain thing that deadly trouble was imminent. About half-past five o'clock Mr. Slayback, accompanied by Judge W. H. Clayton, went to the office of the *Post-Dispatch* to ask a retraction of an article in the afternoon, which was deemed libelous. Immediately upon Slayback's entering the office a hot conversation ensued, and in a few moments, as appears from Judge Clayton's statement, Cockrell resented the denunciatory language of Mr. Slayback by drawing a pistol and sending its bullet through his brain. Death was almost instantaneous. Colonel Cockrell, at the coroner's inquest, gave the following account of the shooting: "A few minutes past five o'clock I was sitting at my desk talking with Mr. McGuffin, the business manager of the paper, and Mr. Cole, the foreman. The door was closed. My pistol was lying on my desk for I had intended to place it in my pocket on changing my coat and leaving the office. Suddenly the door opened and two men entered, closing the door behind them. I was facing the door. I recognized Colonel Slayback and Mr. Clayton, a lawyer, who had a few days before assaulted two members of his profession in a private office. I realized that I was to be assaulted, and arose from my chair. Colonel Slayback's bearing was that of a man bent upon violence. His first words were: 'Well, I am here.' He started as if to draw off his coat. I was in a corner next to the front window. Instinctively I moved my hand toward the weapon on my desk. He saw it, suddenly readjusted his coat, and said, 'Is that for me?' At the same time throwing his hand to his hip pocket. My reply was, 'No, sir; but I secured my weapon as he drew his. He presented it at me, and I heard him cock it. I shouted, 'Don't do that!' and at the same time, while his weapon was pointed at my breast, I fired, believing myself at the moment a dead man. I knew nothing of the effect of the shot, for he closed with me and thrust his revolver against my side. At the same time Clayton approached me from behind and tried to wrest my pistol from my hand, which was hanging by my side. I shouted to Mr. McGuffin, 'Don't let these men kill me.' He tore Colonel Slayback's pistol from his hand and pointed it at Clayton's head, under the impression, I presume, that he was trying to shoot me. At that instant Colonel Slayback released his grasp upon me, and I realized for the first time that he had been hurt. I left the room while Mr. Clayton was calling for a doctor, my head bleeding from a cut received when I was forced against the window in the scuffle, and went into the lower office to wash myself. Cockrell was held for trial on the verdict of the jury. The publisher who sold the pistol found on Slayback identified it as one bought by the latter four months since.

The annual report of W. W. Dudley, Commissioner of Pensions, shows that at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, 285,995 pensions had been classified, as follows: Army invalids, 173,138; Army widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, 70,443; Navy invalids, 2,361; Navy widows, minor children, and dependent relatives, 1,053; survivors of the war of 1812, 7,131; widows of those who served in that war, 24,061. The names of 27,061 new pensioners were added to the rolls during the year, and the names of 649, whose pensions had previously been dropped, were restored, making an aggregate increase to the rolls of 23,313. The names of 11,446 pensioners were dropped from the rolls for various causes, leaving a net increase for the year of 16,867 pensioners. At the close of the year the pension paid to each pensioner averaged \$102.70, and the aggregate annual value of the whole roll was \$29,341,101.62. The report says: "The annual payment of pensions exceeds the annual value by several millions of dollars—that is to say, the total amount paid for pensions during the year, exclusive of the arrears due in such pensions as were allowed prior to January 25, 1879, was \$53,924,596.29, the difference between this sum and the annual value being the arrears due on new pensions, computed from the date of discharge in the case of an invalid soldier, and from the death of the soldier where pension was allowed to the widow or others." The amount paid during the year upon first payments to new pensioners was \$39,421,639. This amount was paid to 27,793 pensioners. The report gives in detail the operations of the bureau covering the period since 1861, the tables being arranged by years for the purpose of ready comparison. A table has also been prepared which shows the number of pension claims filed and allowed since 1861, and the disbursements on account of pensions since 1862. This table shows that the total number of claims filed during the period mentioned was 837,391; the number allowed, 472,776; and the aggregate disbursements made, \$509,641,224.76. Included in this amount is the sum of \$25,234,232.87 paid to pensioners for and on account of service rendered during the war of 1812. Another table shows that there are 299,590 claims now pending, and 75,358 on the rejected files of the office. This exhibit also shows that there were 750,7 claims filed during the last fiscal year. The special examination system instituted by Congress, at the suggestion of the Commissioner for the "special services," is said to be giving great satisfaction. On this subject the Commissioner says: "This new system does away with the expense formerly in use, so that the claimant is now afforded the opportunity to face the witnesses, and to appear in person or by counsel in the examination of his case." The expenses incurred in this service during the year amounted to \$38,475.23, while the gross saving to the Government, resulting from the adoption of the new system, was about \$415,182.

Upward of 350 Presidential commissions of postmasters will expire during the next session of Congress. Among the principal offices throughout the several States where appointments will have to be made during the coming winter, are the following: Bangor, Me.; Bur-

lington, Vt.; Fitchburg, Mass.; Bristol, R. I.; Newport, R. I.; New London, Conn.; New Orleans, La.; Kookuk, Ia.; Parkersburg, W. Va.; Grafton, W. Va.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Wilmington, N. C.; Jackson, Mich.; Harrisburg, Pa.; York, Pa.; Carlisle, Pa.; Chester, Md.; Hagerstown, Md.; also a large number of smaller offices in Illinois, Wisconsin, and Michigan.

The New York and Brooklyn Association of Congregational Churches have passed the following resolutions asking Mr. Beecher to reconsider his action withdrawing from the association, and expressing concurrence in his beliefs:

Resolved, That the Rev. H. W. Beecher, one of the oldest members of this Association (Congregational Churches and Pastors), has announced his proposed withdrawal from the same, implying in that action that it is the result of an intimation that certain brethren will not be held responsible for the theological views expressed by Mr. Beecher; therefore

Resolved, That this Association, having listened to Mr. Beecher's exposition of his religious views, we find nothing in them which rendered such action necessary, and earnestly request Mr. Beecher to reconsider the same. Intelligence has reached Columbus, Ga., of a contemplated uprising of the negroes in Lee county, Alabama. The news was brought by a number of families who have fled to that city and points near to escape the threatened danger. It was learned that a trustworthy negro informed Robert Sasser that the negroes intend to burn the houses and massacre the whites on Friday or Saturday. The trouble is said to have grown out of a disturbance caused by a negro shooting a white man some weeks ago. The wildest excitement is said to prevail all over Lee county, particularly in the vicinity of the Chevalier Line Works at Youngboro'. The reports, although regarded as much exaggerated, caused some excitement, because they were believed to have had some foundation.

Lieutenant George L. Converse, Jr., was married in Washington last Thursday to the daughter of Admiral Jenkins, of the navy. It will be remembered that about five months since, in a brush with the Apaches, Lieutenant Converse, who is the son of Congressman Geo. L. Converse, of Ohio, was shot in the head and dangerously wounded. The ball lodged upon the surface of the brain destroying one eye. An operation was performed, removing the eye, but it was believed that an attempt to remove the ball might result fatally. As another operation had to be performed, and some apprehensions were entertained as to the result, both Lieutenant Converse and his affianced bride determined that before it should be undertaken the marriage should be solemnized.

General Irvin McDowell, who gives up the command of the Department of the Pacific and retires from the active list of the army, has been extremely popular in San Francisco among all classes. Great regret is expressed at his retirement. A reception given him the other evening in San Francisco by the officers of the army is only a faint expression of the universal feeling entertained for him by Californians. Although the General's family are New Yorkers, their health has been so much better on the Pacific coast that he has taken a house in San Francisco, and will reside there for the next year or two.

The Tariff Commission has been in session at Wheeling, W. Va., where it heard half-a-dozen views, representatives of the glass manufacturing interests asking an increase of duty on cut-glass, glass chimneys, and opal shades, and a continuance of the present duty on pressed glass. Representatives of the fire-brick interests asked an increase of duty from twenty per cent. ad valorem to six dollars per thousand. At Philadelphia Professor Sumner delivered a free-trade address. The Commission is now in New York.

The total number of failures reported throughout the United States to *Bradstreet's Journal* for the week ending October 13 was 125—four more than the previous week, and eight more than the corresponding week of 1881. The Middle States had 39, increase 3; Western States 23, decrease 2; Eastern States 14, increase 3; Southern States 15, increase 2; California and the Territories 15, decrease 2; and Canada and the Provinces 16, decrease 2.

During the third quarter of the present year the output of the Leadville, Col., mines was as follows: Pounds of bullion, 199,269.98; pounds of lead, 19,815.145; ounces of silver, 1,674,301.36; ounces of gold, 26,891.72; value of lead, \$999,896.90; value of silver, \$1,804,751.50; total currency value, \$4,619,047.40, being the largest production in the history of this camp.

An experimental trip has been made on the river Thames with a small launch, the propeller of which was driven by electricity stored prior to starting in forty-five electric accumulators placed below the seats. The launch was run at the rate of eight knots an hour, against wind and tide. The stored electricity was sufficient to run the boat for six hours.

Rev. Thomas Guard, the eloquent pulpit orator and pastor of Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church, Baltimore, died Saturday morning at one o'clock, from the effects of an operation of lithotomy. Dr. Guard was for five years pastor of churches in San Francisco and Oakland, Cal. He was a native of Ireland.

A commission, consisting of Architect Clark, Architect Hill, and Gen. Meigs, is now engaged in examining the public buildings in this city with a view to their better protection from fire. It is proposed to place fire escapes upon all the buildings, and the commission is to report an estimate of their work.

The Smithsonian Institute has received from the Academy of Vienna the announcement of the discovery by Schmidt, at Athens, on October 8, 1882, of a comet, 4° south of the great comet, with same motion in right ascension and declination.

Mr. Charles Crook died in Baltimore Saturday, in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was born in Baltimore May 5, 1791. Mr. Crook, as a member of the Independent Blues, assisted in the defense of Baltimore in 1812-14.

It is reported that the earthquakes in Panama on September 7th were followed by a trial wave which overflooded five or six little villages on the Atlantic coast, and drowned about seventy persons.

Hon. Charles Furber is in Chicago in the interest of an English syndicate to buy 1,300,000 acres of land in Mississippi for timber and cotton purposes and also 4,000,000 acres in Texas.

Two committees met Mr. Henry George, the correspondent, on board the steamer *Helvetia*, which arrived Saturday from Liverpool, and tendered him their congratulations on his safe arrival.

The income tax suit against Samuel J. Tilden was dismissed, Saturday, in New York; consequently no further proceedings in the case will be had in the United States Supreme Court.

Governor Hoyt has fixed Tuesday, October 24, as a legal holiday for the observance of the Bi-Centennial throughout Pennsylvania.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

In a political quarrel at the Soldiers' Home, Dayton, Ohio, October 11, August Menckle stabbed John Dean in the groin. They are both inmates of the Home. In another political row a saloon keeper was fatally stabbed. There were several other rows caused by the interference of a crowd of ringleaders at the polls to prevent votes being cast against the saloon interests.

At Columbus, Ind., one of the fastest and most sinful little cities on the continent, David Newson made a bet of \$1,000 with Frank Crump

that he, Newson, would ride naked through the streets of the city in an open carriage from a saloon to his house and back. The wager was accepted, and Newson, nude as when born, carried out the wager and won the money.

The sheriff of Dubuque county, Iowa, has been paid by a British nobleman for damages amounting to \$10,000 for an assault on a young man named Danesh, employed in that county, in arresting Dumen in a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage in which Dumen resisted and was roughly handled by the deputy in serving the papers.

At Carbondale, Ill., on the 11th inst., a man named Branson made an attempt to kill Congressman Thomas with a large clasp-knife, and, being prevented, stabbed John Caswell. The trouble originated in political hostility to Mr. Thomas in his own party.

Henry Coons, a member of the Louisville fire department, was shot dead by policeman Lapell at Portland, a suburb of the city. The men renewed an old quarrel growing out of Coons' slandering the character of the daughter of Lapell in his own party.

George T. Burton, of Nashville, Tenn., who was severely injured by jumping from the runaway carriage in Edgefield a few days ago, the disaster by which Miss Easley, of Memphis, lost her life, died of his injuries on Tuesday.

Edward Maxwell, of Louisiana, while driving cattle to Vicksburg, was attacked by two negro employees, robbed, and left for dead. He was discovered, laid recovered sufficiently to tell the story. His wounds are serious.

C. S. Wright, on Friday evening, placed about nineteen hundred dollars in the safe of the Emory Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. Saturday the money was missing, and James Sexton, the night clerk, has disappeared.

W. J. Menden, of Raleigh, N. C., an ex-member of the Legislature, who stole a man's wife and \$3,000, was captured in Kansas, returned to Raleigh, tried and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

A jury at Wichita, Kan., gave a verdict of \$3,000 damages to Hannah K. Carter for having suffered outrage and an abortion at the hands of T. M. Lane, a prominent citizen, while employed in his family.

A number of half silver dollars are circulating in the vicinity of Buffalo, N. Y. They are evenly covered with twenty or thirty cents' worth of silver, and ring naturally.

At Germantown, Ky., on Saturday, George Cooper shot George Inso, of Robertson county, dead, on the Germantown Fair Ground, for walking with his wife contrary to his wish.

Benjamin Hill has been committed at Newbern, N. C., to answer the charge of killing his second wife. He was tried and acquitted some years ago of killing his first wife.

John Albert, the constable who shot a boy he was pursuing, was found guilty of murder at Toronto, Can., and sentenced to be hanged November 10th.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

Secretary Teller has received the twenty-seventh annual report of the board of visitors for the Government hospital for the insane. From the report it appears that the number of patients remaining in the asylum June 30, 1881, was 925; admitted during the year ended June 30, 1882, 247; whole number under treatment 1,172. The number discharged as recovered was 81; improved, 39; unimproved, 7; not insane, 2; died, 101; total discharged and died, 239. Patients remaining under treatment June 30, 1882, 942. A large proportion of the patients treated were of foreign birth. Of the native born patients 1,353 District of Columbia and New York furnished a greater number than any of the remaining States and Territories. The total mortality for the year was 101, or about 8.6 per cent. of the whole number under treatment. The amount of money realized from the sale of farm products was \$24,143. It is estimated that \$25,125 will be required for the maintenance of the institution during the next fiscal year.

The Treasury Department will continue the redemption, both in New York and Washington, of bonds under the one hundred and seventy-five call without rebate of interest, but the owners, while receiving full interest to December 23, will be required to deposit a sum equal to the three months' interest from August 1 to November 1. A check for this three months' interest will be forwarded by the United States Treasurer to the registered owners of the bonds on November 1 in the usual manner. The effect is, of course, to pay now to holders of called bonds the interest from November 1 to December 23, the three months' interest due November 1 being paid on that date.

The annual report of Commissioner of Patents Marble, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, is completed. During the year the total number of applications received for patents of all descriptions, designs, reissues, etc., were 30,682, an increase of 5,155 over the previous year. Seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirteen patents, including reissues and designs, were granted, and 1,079 trade-marks and 223 labels were registered. The receipts of the office from all sources were \$309,861.14, and the expenditures, not including printing, were \$651,719.59, thus leaving a surplus of \$279,114.61. The receipts of the office for the previous year were \$789,895.52.

The Commissioner of the Land Office, in his annual report, states that the lands now embraced within the limits of the public domain amount to nine hundred million acres, including Alaska. He recommends that the preemption laws be abolished, as the homestead laws have covered all cases now arising. During the year the sum of \$8,392,848 was received from sales of public lands. The Commissioner submits estimates for salaries and contingent expenses of the office for the next fiscal year amounting to \$153,940. He asks for the appointment of an assistant commissioner at a salary of \$3,000.

The number of post-offices established during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, was 3,163; offices discontinued, 1,481. The estimated amount of postage collected in the United States on the unpaid mail matter received from other countries exceeded the amount of unpaid postage on the matter sent to other countries by \$94,407.59. The estimated total postage collected in the United States (not including registration fees on registered articles) on the mails exchanged with foreign countries amounted to \$1,956,914.18.

The following statement showing the exact financial condition of the Post-Office Department at the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, has been prepared by Mr. James J. Smith, chief bookkeeper of the Sixth Auditor's Office: Total receipts, \$14,876,419.15; total expenditures, \$9,039,634.75; excess of receipts, \$1,836,775.40.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury reports that during the year 20,000 claims for bounty and back pay were disposed of and over 40,000 are still pending. Claims have been filed so rapidly during the year that the grand total has been reduced but 2,990. Auditor Ferriss will ask Congress for the appointment of thirty additional clerks to aid the Bureau on claims already pending.

Nearly 1,000 claims of retired officers of the army for bounty pay, under what is known as the Tyler decision, have been filed in the Second Auditor's Office of the Treasury. Owing to different interpretations of the law by different officials, there will be some delay in the settlement.

THE PITH OF POLITICS.

Final Count of the Vote in Ohio and West Virginia.

THE COMING CONGRESS.

Gossip Concerning its Composition.

Following is a list of the successful candidates for Congress in the Ohio and West Virginia elections, Republicans being in Roman and Democrats in italics:

OHIO.
1st, John F. Feltz.
2d, Isaac M. Jordan.
3d, Robert M. Murray.
4th, Roy E. LeFevre.
5th, George E. Seay.
6th, William D. Hill.
7th, Henry L. Storey.
8th, J. Warren Keifer.
9th, Jas. S. Robinson.
10th, Frank H. Ford.
11th, J. W. McConkey.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1st, Nathan Goff.
2d, John W. Mason.
3d, John E. Kenna.
4th, Eustace Gibson.

Wm. M. Lowe, who died at Huntsville, Alabama, Friday, was elected to Congress from the Eighth—or "Mountain"—district of Alabama, in 1878, as an Independent Democrat. In 1880, when he ran as a "Greenback Democrat" he was defeated by forty-three votes by General Joseph Wheeler. On the 3d of June, 1882, the Republicans seated Lowe on a contest, and the management of the canvass in Alabama had practically been placed in his hands by the Hubbell Committee when his failing health compelled him to visit Colorado. During his brief incumbency, however, Mr. Lowe's name was heard of in connection with the "garden-seeds" telegram mentioned by *The World* of June 14, which brought a good deal of ridicule upon it, as it proved, a dying man. His death makes an end of the "anti-bourbon" movement in Alabama. The immediate cause of his death was a bronchial affection, though his health has been bad for some time.

Judge Lawrence, first controller of the Treasury, returned Friday from an electioneering tour through Ohio. He says the causes which brought about the Republican defeat are: First, the issue as to the traffic in intoxicating drinks; second, dissensions and ill-feeling growing out of the nomination of Republican candidates for Congress in most of the districts; third, unfounded complaints against the recent Republican Congress; fourth, some complaints, equally unfounded, against the recent Republican Legislature, absenteeism of Republicans from the polls from the causes just stated, and from their bad chronic habit of voting only every other year.

A Democratic editor of a South Carolina paper, writing to a friend in Massachusetts, says: "Ever this you have heard of the Lancaster massacre. Cash was there and spoke; the intolerant spirit was aroused, the result of which was four colored men killed and eighteen or twenty wounded. The only fair way to get an honest expression of opinion at the next election is for the United States troops to hold the election all over the State. It cannot be done otherwise, as the leaders of the Democratic party say they are determined to carry the election at any cost."

The latest returns from West Virginia confirm the election of John W. Mason to Congress in the Second district over Wilson, the Democratic candidate, by a majority of from twenty-five to fifty. Advances from the Fourth district reduce the majority for Gibson, Democrat, to about 800. The Republicans have made decided gains in the Legislature, but not enough to control it. The majority for the Democratic candidate for Judge of the State supreme court will probably not exceed 2,000, and some Republicans even doubt his election.

After ex-Senator Eaton had been nominated for Congress by the Democrats in the First district of Connecticut, he made a speech accepting the honor, but declining to make any pledges. He said he had not sought the nomination, but now that he was in the field he naturally did not want to be defeated. He had always voted against river and harbor appropriations, and should continue to do so if sent again to Congress.

Hon. Eustace Gibson, who has been elected to Congress from the Fourth West Virginia district, is a brother of Col. J. Catlett Gibson, of Calhoun county, Va. He once represented Giles county in a Virginia Legislature, and during the war was seriously wounded by a cannon-ball fired from a United States gunboat.

General Butler, it is announced, will not take a very conspicuous part in the Massachusetts campaign. He will speak in a few of the larger cities and give the rest of the time he can spare from his law business to organizing the Democratic party.

Senator Allison, of Iowa, wants to see Gen. Beaver elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Connecticut.—Second district, Charles S. Mitchell, Democrat; S. E. Merwin, Jr., Republican; Third district, John T. Waite, Republican.

Illinois.—First (Chicago) district, J. W. Doane, Democrat; Fourth district, F. B. Clandon, Prohibitionist.

Iowa.—Eighteenth district, Lewis Bonnett, Democrat.

Kentucky.—Seventh district, J. C. S. Blackburn, Democrat.

Maryland.—Sixth district, Montgomery Blair, Democrat.

Massachusetts.—Second district, John D. Long, Republican; Fifth district, Leopold Morse, Democrat; Sixth district, Mayor Lovering, Democrat; Tenth district, John Hopkins, Democrat.

New York.—Fourteenth district, Henry R. Low, Republican; Eighteenth district, A. L. Inman, Democrat; Twenty-fourth district, Charles Rhodes, Democrat; Thirtieth district, N. S. Greenleaf, Democrat; Thirty-third district, F. B. Brewer, Republican; A. M. Lowry, Democrat.

Oregon.—Thomas Burke, Democrat.

Pennsylvania.—Sixth district, J. B. Everhart, Republican; Eighteenth district, F. M. Kimmel, Democrat.

Tennessee.—Fifth district, Richard Warner, Democrat.

Wisconsin.—Sixth district, L. A. Stewart, Greenbacker.

NOTES.

Governor Foster, of Ohio, will assist the Indiana Republicans during the last week of their canvass.

The anti-Prohibitionists of Kansas, since the Ohio election, have increased their efforts to defeat Governor St. John.

The Democrats will contest the seats of three Republican congressmen—elected from Ohio—Morey, Hart, and McKinley.

Representative Tibbles, of Florida, reports the Republican party of his State in splendid condition, and gaining largely in strength from

the Democracy. He is confident of his own reelection.

The unusually large registration of voters in New York and Brooklyn is regarded by old politicians as favorable to Folger.

Chairman Heath, of the Pennsylvania Greenback State committee, gives notice in his *Corry Herald*, that there is not a dollar in the treasury, and unless funds are forthcoming "this campaign must stop right where it is."

Senator Conger, of Michigan, doesn't consider the result in Ohio a calamity by any means, but thinks it "will serve to teach the Republicans the necessity of avoiding dissensions in the party, and will tend, in a great measure, to heal the existing dissensions in the party in several States."

Congressman Thomas L. Young, of Cincinnati, chafing over the result of the election in Ohio, sent to Governor Foster satirical congratulations, and saying "the G. A. R. recognizes your efforts in behalf of the soldier election of the party." Foster replied: "Your irony is execrable; but a brave soldier (when sober) is not apt to insinuate cowardice in others."

THE OLD WORLD.

Something About What is Going on in Other Lands Than Ours.

A dispatch from Cairo says that Arabi's complicity in the June massacres probably will not be proved. Arabi declares that the massacre was precipitated by the presence of the British fleet. Baker Pasha, who is organizing the Egyptian army, proposes to sell the surplus war material spread over Egypt. Victor Hugo has published an appeal deprecating the execution of Arabi Pasha. The programme of the Dublin conference includes a demand for local self-government, and the programme is strictly constitutional. Marwood, the executioner, has been threatened with execution if he goes to Ireland to execute any one. The independent congress for the protection of submarine cables is sitting in Paris. An attempt to blow up a school-house in Montcaul-Mines has been discovered. The appointment of Count Von Hatzfeldt to be chief of the foreign affairs in Germany is gazetted. The committee in Cairo appointed to try the rebel prisoners began the examination of Arabi Pasha. The water supply at Suez has been restored. The Egyptian army will number 10,000. Counsel is still refused to Arabi Pasha. Father Sheehy, of Dublin, has been presented by his parishioners with a testimonial valued at \$2,500. Justin McCarthy, M. P., has denied in a public speech that the Irish party in Parliament is breaking up. Mr. Lorillard's horse Touch-me-not won the race for the Bedford stakes at New Market. Action has been begun in Paris to hold the managers of the Union Generale responsible for the deficiency of 20,000,000 francs. It has been decided in Madrid that Prince James shall be proclaimed the head of the Spanish Legitimist party. Mr. Leonard H. Courtney, M. P., in a public speech has denied that the Government abrogated to themselves the credit for victories in Egypt. The Archbishop of Tunn has forbidden clergymen of his diocese from taking part in the national conference. Mr. Parnell has said that he will urge that the original policy of no rack-rents be maintained. Two cremations have taken place in England. Ingret Hall, the seat of the Earl of Shrewsbury, has been burned. A dispatch from Athens says that the difficulty between Turkey and Greece is considered at an end. The miners near Mecon, France, are in rebellion. M. de Lesseps declares in an interview that he has the best possible understanding with the English members of the Suez canal council.

Napoleon Ney, youngest son of Marshal Ney, is dead. A commercial traveler has been arrested in London for threatening the life of the Prince of Wales. Mrs. Langtry sailed for New York on Saturday. There are reports of troubles on the Russian-Turkish frontier. A plot to burn the Imperial Theatre at Riga has been detected. It is expected that a new Irish National Land League will be established by the Dublin conference. The mania of Waterford's hounds were stoned by the farmers and peasantry on the estate of Mr. Patrick Power at the Carraghmore hunt. Mr. Broadly, an English barrister, has gone to Egypt to offer his services to Arabi. Seventeen natives implicated in the June massacres at Alexandria have been arrested in the interior. The Egyptian minister of finance is in possession of a list of landed property valued at £2,000,000 which belongs to the leaders of the rebellion. The English committee to report on the channel tunnel have reported that the exit should be guarded by a fortress, and that the tunnel should be provided with a portcullis, and should be so arranged that it could be flooded or blown up. Miss Nilsson has sailed from England for New York. It is reported that the Spanish government will protest against the claims of Dr. Brazza and Stanley to the territory along the Congo river. Africa.—The bi-metallic conference at Cologne has called for the retirement of gold and paper money below the value of ten marks. The Irish national conference opened at Dublin Tuesday. The proceedings were not entirely harmonious. The execution of the leaders of the Egyptian rebellion is demanded by public sentiment in Alexandria. It is estimated that Great Britain will require 15,000,000 quarters of wheat from abroad from September 1. Frenchmen and African laborers are about to begin a railroad between the Niger and Senegal rivers.

THE Y. M. C. A. TO THE FRONT.

The following letter, which speaks for itself, has been received by the Young Men's Christian Association of every city:

PENSACOLA, FLA., September 23, 1882.

"Y. M. C. A.,"

"Gentlemen: Trusting to the reputation for generosity which the Y. M. C. A. bears throughout the world, we take the liberty of soliciting your aid for the sick and destitute, knowing that our cry of distress will not go unheeded. We have received ourselves into a relief society, to remain as such during the continuance of the present epidemic, and are doing what we can to relieve distress, but our funds are nearly exhausted, and we are compelled to make this application for assistance in order to continue the good work."

Yours, truly,

"Secretary Y. M. C. A."

Persons desiring to aid this worthy object may leave their donations at any office of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the secretary will promptly forward the same.

THE PRISONERS OF WAR REUNION.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 14.—We are looking anxiously forward to the 18th and 19th of this month, when the National and the Illinois State Associations of Prisoners of War will hold their Reunion in Chicago. We expect to see the Sherman House (the place of assembly) overflowed with the largest gathering of old soldiers that has ever come together in the West. The Hon. Emory Storr will deliver the address of welcome, which will undoubtedly be an exquisite piece of eloquence. President Lowdermilk, of the State Association, extends an urgent and cordial invitation to all ex-prisoners to attend the meeting.

The Illinois State Association was organized at Springfield July 26, 1879, and had their first Reunion in the same city October 1, 1879, electing John R. Campbell, the promoter of the association, president.

The next meeting was also held at Springfield,

in August, 1880, again electing J. R. Campbell president. Last year the meeting was very largely attended. Those present from other Western States united in forming the "Western Division Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War." Address were made by Gen. Palmer, Gen. Parney, Gen. Straight, Gen. McDaniel, Gen. Vandervoort, and others. Memorial services were held at the Lincoln Monument, and the Reunion ended with a banquet at the Leland, October 24, where the feasting was kept up until early morn.

An Alleged Imposter.

Geo. W. Roberts, alias Wm. Roberts, traveling in the G. A. R. Departments of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, is reported an impostor and unworthy of aid. He claims to be a member of Hollister Post, No. 27, Department New York, and a late member of the First New York Engineer's volunteers, in search of members of the latter organization to obtain evidence for pension purposes. He is 5 feet 10 inches high; weighs about 160 pounds; sandy complexion; brown hair; sandy mustache; gray eyes; about 38 years old; wears brown mixed suit, sack coat, woolen shirt, laced in front, and wears his badge conspicuously. His forehead is narrow and retiring, and his appearance unfavorable.